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## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT North Korean Orphanages

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1. In 1946, orphanages were opened in North Korea under the direction of the Ministry of Interior police and local people's committees. In 1947, control of these institutions was transferred to the provincial people's committees upon special instructions from the North Korean Labor Party. There were about five orphanages in each of the larger cities and, in theory, one in each county. All orphans were supposed to be placed in these official orphanages. Larger institutions held slightly over a hundred and smaller institutions approximately thirty orphans.
2. About 80 percent of the orphans were sent to primary schools, the rest to high schools or even college. Within the orphanage they were supposed to follow the organization system of their respective schools. They were instructed to hold meetings and discuss their problems, reaching decisions by majority vote. Orphans were allowed to criticize the director and employees of the orphanage and report on their errors. They were themselves given indoctrination at the orphanage as well as at school, the main elements of the teaching being unconditional subjection to the orphanage organization, encouragement of class struggle and severing of all family attachments, worship of Stalin and KIM Il-sung, and firm anti-capitalist views, with especial rejection of the Republic of Korea.
3. Under the supervision of the Labor Party, orphanages were financed by the North Korean national treasury. Each inmate was allowed food at the official exchange rates of the North Korean cooperatives, counting a mal of rice at 360 North Korean won and side-dishes at 900 won, with a total of 960 won per person per month. Clothing was supplied free; all wore dark blue uniforms made of North Korean cloth.
4. Boys and girls were kept in separate sections. After completing their school education, orphans were allowed to stay on at the orphanages if they wished. If any of them left without authorization, however, the director of the institution was severely criticized and punished for dereliction of duty. In choosing work after leaving school, little latitude was permitted; about 70 percent of the orphans went into the army, the rest to party staff schools to be trained for the State Security Bureau or the Ministry of Interior police.

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In accordance with the  
letter of 16 October 1978 from the  
Director of Central Intelligence to the  
Archivist of the United States.

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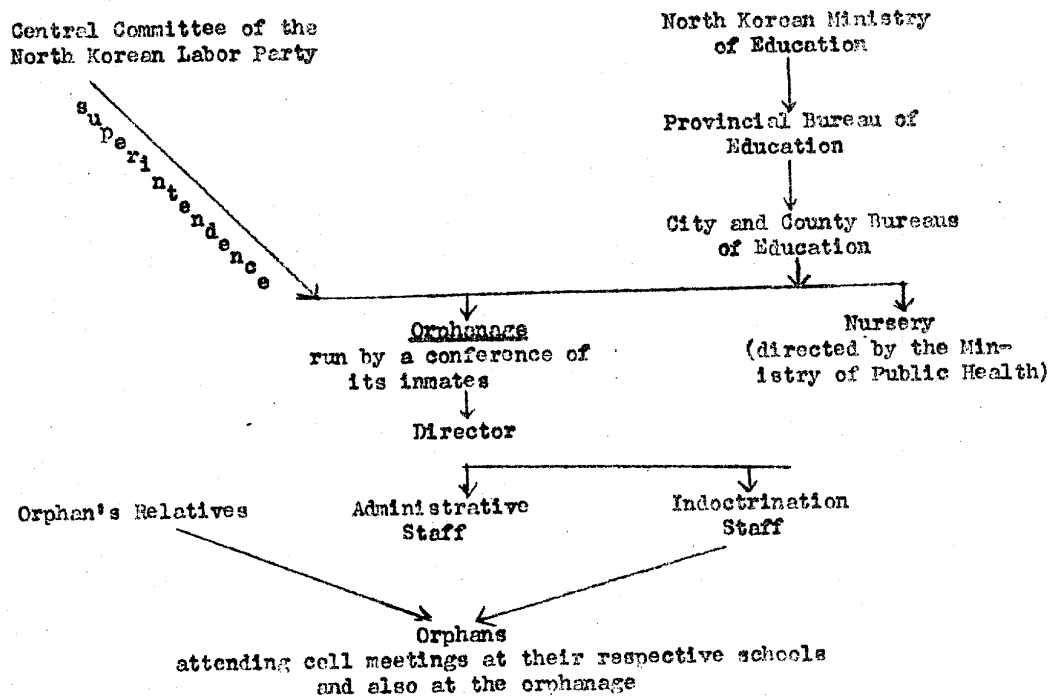
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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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5. A special orphanage at Manggyongdae (1125-09, 39-39), called the Revolutionary Orphans' School, accepted not only orphans but also children of North Korean revolutionaries. It was established in 1946 for the purpose of educating promising children as future leaders. It accommodated 470 boys and girls and gave elementary and secondary education, operating on subsidies from the national treasury. After completing secondary education, students could choose their own college or university for further study.
6. When the United Nations forces advanced into North Korea, most orphanage employees withdrew northward with the retreating North Korean troops. Orphan boys, however, were left behind with careful instructions to note and keep track of persons who cooperated with the ROK and United Nations forces. The boys, who had been well indoctrinated during their training with the necessity of reporting anything suspicious to the State Security Bureau or the Ministry of Interior police, proved efficient at observing persons sympathizing or cooperating with the United Nations forces.
7. A chart of the relation of the orphanage to the government organization is as follows:

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